

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1846,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4978. 一月廿六九十七年八百八十一號

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879.

日二初月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALICE, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DAUCOM & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, EDGER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND,.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. Keswick,  
E. R. BELMILLIO, Esq. WILHELM REINER,  
H. L. DALMYSLEY, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.  
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. MCIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
Shanghai,...EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent.  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

NOTICE.  
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID THEREAT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
p. Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 20th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BEBECRE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NAPLES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent.  
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager,  
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....\$800,000.  
RESERVE FUND,.....\$150,000.

## Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent.  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. R. CARL STEIBEL is authorized from this Date to SIGN our Firm by Procuration here, at Shanghai and at Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879. jy29

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jy1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,  
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

M. R. NGAN FOOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.

MAN FOOK SING HONG,  
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. jy6

NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the FOOCHOW DOCKS, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. INGLIS & Co.,

Victoria Foundry, Wan Chai.

Hongkong, April 1, 1879. jy8

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,  
in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

AS it is necessary to Effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month.—The whole of LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.'s REMAINING VARIED STOCK,—

comprising!

FAMILY STORES.

WINES.

SPRITS.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

GLASSWARE.

CROCKERY.

SHIPCHANDLERY.

&c., &c., &c.

Will be sold at FURTHER GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

## Intimations.

## EX LATE ARRIVALS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Latest Editions.

CAVENDISH ON WHIST.

POLE'S THEORY OF WHIST.

WALKER'S CORRECT CARD.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERSHIRTS (A Novelty).

WHITE RAT TRAPS.

BULL'S EYE LANTERNS.

BATH SPONGES.

WHITE BRO'S PORTLAND CEMENT.

LAWN TENNIS BATS, BALLS and NETS.

LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS and OTHER GAMES.

Scotch Home-made JAMS and JELLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

ICE PITCHERS and PAILS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

English BOOTS and SHOES.

CHRISTY'S BLACK and DRAB HATS.

"YOU DIRTY BOY."

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.

American GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO.

Well-Seasoned CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR TUBES.

POCKET-KNIVES.

QUININE.

CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

SPIRIT LEVELS.

New Style CHIT BOOKS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 19, 1879.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 102.

CHINA SEA.

RIVER MIN.-FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

AYMAR ROCK BUOY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in July

next, a Red and Black CHEQUERED

Buoy, 6 feet in Diameter and without

a Cage, will be used to mark the AYMAR

ROCK during the temporary Removal for

painting of the present Buoy.

By order of the Inspector-General of

Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON.

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 10th June, 1879. jy25

NOTICE.

UNTIL further Notice all Communica-

tions to the Portuguese Consulate

in Hongkong, or addressed to the Under-

signed, should be Directed to the Care of

A. G. ROMANO, Esq., Honorary Consul of</p

## To Let.

## TO LET.

**O F F I C E S,**  
Praya Central,  
now occupied by Messrs. NORTON & Co.,  
with possession from 1st June next.

Apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn28

## TO LET—AT WANCHOI.

**F I R S T C L A S S**  
GODOWNS.  
Goods of every description landed and stored.

For terms, apply to  
**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

## TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

**O FFICES**, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.  
Apply to

**G. R. LAMMERT.**  
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

## TO LET.

**D U A R T**, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.

Apply to  
**STEPHENS & HOLMES,**  
Solicitors,  
2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

## TO LET.

**O N MARINE** Lot No. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

**H O U S E S**—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
**DAVID SASCOON, SONS & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 28, 1879.

## TO LET.

(For Eight Months.)

**T H E P A R S E E VILLA**, ROBINSON Road, Furnished. Possession from 1st July next. Rent moderate. For Particulars, apply at

The Office of this Paper,  
Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

## TO LET.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to  
**SHARP & DANBY,**  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
late Messrs. E. D. SASCOON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## TO LET.

**O FFICES** in CLUB CHAMBERS.  
Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.**  
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.  
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.  
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.

Also,  
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to  
**E. R. BELLIOS.**  
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

## TO LET.

Volume Seventh of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.  
No. 5.—Vol. VII.

## OF THE

CHINA REVIEW

## CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Chinese Runping Hand.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.

The Saddhās of Separation, or Li Sao.

Historical Table of the High Officials Com-

posing the Central and Provincial

Governments of China.

Mr. Kingsmill and the Shih King.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.

Notes on the Language of the Formosans.

Sayings.

The Nathan of Peking in connection

with the Sunspot Theory.

On some of the Constellations in the

Heavens.

Astronomical Notes.

An Anniversary of the Downfall of the

Yen.

Ceremonies.

Mourning Etiquette.

The Land Tax.

Sanskrit Characters.

Zoölogy.

Mongol Alphabets.

The God of the Hearth.

Books Wanted, Exchange, &c.

China Mail Office.

Breaking, May 17, 1879.

## Malls.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-  
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship  
TEHERAN, Capt. A. JOHNSON, will leave  
this on TUESDAY, the 1st July, at Noon.  
For further particulars, apply to

**A. McIVER**, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1879. jy1

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th of June, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S.S. YANGTSE, Commandant NOMDEDEU, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 23rd of June, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.  
**G. DE CHAMPEAUX**,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1879. jn24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC SHAMBERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, July 3rd, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until

4 p.m. of the 2nd Proximo. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PA-

PAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices addressed to the Collector of Cus-  
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agents of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class lines up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

**ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.**,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.

**MEYER & Co.**, Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jy8

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction  
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.

**MEYER & Co.**, Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1879. jy8

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCINS at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saleem and Pemba.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

No CHARGE for POLLUTION FEES.

**JAS. B. COUGHTREE**,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
The Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surance at current rates.

**MELCHERS & Co.**,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
at their risk, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

**NORTON & Co.**,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued at current rates payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports of

India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £22,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the usual  
Rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

No FIRE Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangts.

W. M. F. (in cross) Order, 1 case Haberdashery.

AME (in diamond) Nos. 16/17. Or. 2 cases

T. J. Flannel, from London.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History-Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour is made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is in hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Trübner's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Leggo's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Aylin, whose experience and competency have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the garnisons and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—condemned by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.  
Lhang-lhang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trademark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. 31my79 1w 52s.

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES—INDIA RUBBER—AND BUFF-LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIFE POLISH, PREPARED WITH THE FINEST BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CLOTHES. PACKETS 3D, 1D, & 1/- EACH.

OAKEY'S

INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENTS FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D, 2D, & 4D. EACH, &c. BOXES.



JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,  
ENGINEERS,  
89, CANNON STREET, E.C. HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W., LONDON,  
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
MACHINERY FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS FOR DRAINAGE,  
IRRIGATION,  
RECLAMATION,  
EMPTING DOCKS,  
CIRCULATING WATER IN SURFACE CONDENSERS,  
RAISING SUNKEN SHIPS,  
USE ON BOARD SHIPS,  
MINES,  
CONTRACTORS,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

HYDRAULIC RAMS, WATER WHEELS, &c., &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

John & Henry Gwynne, Engineers, Manufacturers of Machinery for Raising Water.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 52s

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1866) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Ed., &c.

4jan79 1w 52s

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slight complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a minor, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and kidneys, frequent occurrences of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 55, Oxford Street, London;

“ Beware of counterfeits which emanate from the United States.”

20jan79 1w 52s

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

From and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1879) the *China Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *China Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conduitors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

At the "China Mail" OFFICE.

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## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 善字日報 (*Wah Tse Yat Po*), ceased from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AXIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

In Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR YOKOHAMA &amp; HIOGO.

The British Steamer

*"BENARTY."*

Captain PORTER will be despatched as above on TUESDAY Next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879. jn24

## FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer

*"EMUY,"*

Captain BLANCO, shortly expected, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark

*"COLWYN,"*

BULMAN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

VOGEL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879. jy15

## FROM LONDON &amp; PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship *Benedict* having arrived, Consignee of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879. jn28

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt. James W. Vogel &amp; Co.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury. —Arnold, Karberg, &amp; Co.

BRUNETTE, British barque, Capt. Wm. Dow. —G. R. Stevens &amp; Co.

MIRIAM, American barque, Captain A. H. Parker. —Adamson, Peil &amp; Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross. —P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

G. C. TRUFAUT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas. —Messagers Maritimes.

MONTE ROZA, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter. —Borneo Co., Ltd.

GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, Capt. J. L. Dryden. —Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 21, 1879. jn28

Agents.

The steamer *Douglas* left on the 16th, for Swatow and Hongkong, with general cargo, chiefly tea for Hongkong. She took also the American mail.

The British steamer *Glenorchy*, Captain J. S. Hogg, left on Saturday afternoon, 14th, for New York with a cargo of tea, being the first steamer taking the new season tea direct to America.

The native employees in the Maritime Customs' Service at Amoy have organised a Dragon boat for the approaching festival of the 5th of the 5th moon (24th inst.).

#### THE WAR IN ZULU.

The news from the Cape up to 30th April, brought to Ceylon by the B. I. N. S. Co.'s steamer *Manora*, and to hand here to-day, is later by eight days than the news brought by the last English mail. We take the following items from the files:

The estimated loss of the enemy in the attack on Kambula camp is 3,200, and as many at the battle of Gingindlovu. Two of Cetwayo's brothers, Oham and Makwende, have surrendered. The Lancers and Dragoons were to join Colonel Wood's flying column. Lord Chelmsford had left for Dundee on the Northern border. There was to be no advance till preparations were completed. The troops were to advance in three columns about the 1st May. The whole force of over 8,000 men and 2,000 animals had been landed without a single casualty.

Another convoy has left the Tugela for the several forts, but we hope that the operations of mounted men will soon render such large escorts unnecessary. The Commissariat authorities are right, however, in laying in large supplies to as great a distance in Zululand as possible. Should it be found possible to establish a landing-place at Point Durnford, the difficulties of winter carriage will be greatly lessened. Lord Chelmsford is now at Dundee, and we believe that a forward movement may be expected at an early date in May; but transport difficulties may impede action. Time is going on, and the season when traffic is usually suspended here will, in a few weeks, be at hand. Ulundi, however, is not more than a hard day's ride from either Fort Kambula or Fort Chelmsford, and even in the depth of winter—that is, in the heart of the dry season—will be accessible. We hear that the mounted volunteers have received an unfavourable, and yet at the same time a complimentary, reply to their request to be released.

A Kimberley paper says that among the volunteers who are leaving there for the Zulu war, is a great number of Frenchmen. They go down, it is said, in the hope of being permitted to serve under Prince Napoleon, who is on Lord Chelmsford's staff. The Prince Imperial of France left for the front in wake of the General on Friday last. He had up to then been staying at Government House. The first Napoleon was the life-long enemy of the British Empire, which it was his most ardent desire to destroy, and his grand-nephew, excluded from the throne to which he seemed born, is now an officer in the English army, commencing his military career here fighting colonial natives. History's contrasts and history's romances are endless.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Saturday, June 21st.

#### ASSAULT.

Thomas McDade, private, No. 893, E. Company, H.M.S. 27th Regiment, was charged, on a summons, by one Fang Atsan, a hawker of milk, with having assaulted him and cut his queue.

From the complainant's statement it appears that he had permission to visit the barracks and sell milk. Defendant asked him the price per bottle, and was told eight cents. He then drank one bottle, and part of another, handing the balance of the second bottle to some other man. Complainant asked for payment, whereupon the defendant kicked him, and cut his queue with a knife. He was positive of the man's identity.

Defendant denied the charge. Fined \$2, which amount goes as amends to the complainant.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

John Lucas, a seaman, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at the United States Consulate. He admitted the charge, and was fined \$1.

Fritz Quinter, seaman, unemployed, was fined \$1 for being drunk and incapable in the street.

He said he had no money to pay the fine and no goods to distract.

His Worship said in that case he would have to go to gaol for two days. Defendant paid the fine.

Charles Nelson, steward, unemployed, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, at the United States Consulate. He was given into custody by Colonel Mosby, the U. S. Consul, who had promised to attend at the Court to-day, but did not do so.

Defendant expressed regret for what had occurred, stating that he had only recently arrived from Singapore, where he had been in hospital suffering from a stroke. He had taken a little drink, and it had a bad effect on him. It should not occur again.

Discharged.

#### A LOST CHAIR.

Tearg Ahing, stone-cutter, was arrested, by Inspector Lindsay, for being in the unlawful possession of a chair, the property of Mr Dunn.

The chair had been stolen from Mr Dunn's house a few days ago. It was a new one, only having been purchased two or three weeks since, and the chair-maker was able to speak positively to it.

Defendant proved that he came by it honestly, producing his brother who gave it him, and his brother producing a receipt for \$6.50, which he had paid for the chair when he bought it.

The defendant was dismissed, and his brother ordered to find the man from whom he bought the chair.

#### HAWKING.

Some twenty men were fined fifty cents each for hawking without a license.

"ENTR'PRISE" writes to the *Journal of Commerce* to know what is meant by a full dress ball. "We think it was N. P. Willis who once said a full dress ball was an entertainment where the dresses begin to fall and did not leave off early enough."

#### Japan.

YOKOHAMA.  
(Gazette.)

We regret to learn that the principal tea-house at Tomaszawa was, with four or five other buildings in the immediate neighbourhood, totally destroyed by fire on the 5th instant. Tourists to Miashita and Hakone will remember the large and well-conducted hotel on the right side of the road, and will sympathize with the proprietor in the severe loss he must have sustained, for the buildings were not only extensive and substantial but the fittings and house utensils, table, furniture &c., were of superior quality.

Mr Polikan, Russian Consul, has received a telegram from the Governor of Hakodate announcing the total loss of the schooner *Eliza*, and the death by drowning of Capt. John Oestensen, Charles Roepke, chief officer, Louis Oestensen, 2nd officer, John Cordero and one Japanese. The vessel was lost on the 24th April near the Kurile Islands. One European and eleven Japanese arrived at Hakodate to-day.

The *Eliza* was a schooner of about 70 tons, turned out new from a dock near Yokohama last March. She had a crew of five European and twelve Japanese, and was uninsured.

A rumour is current, says the *Meiji Shinbun*, that a member of the imperial family of Italy is expected to visit Japan in July.

On the 7th instant, a fire broke out at Honcho, Niigata, and destroyed 778 houses.

There is every reason to fear that unless rain falls at once, or, indeed, has fallen before this time, there will be utter failure of the crops of grain, vegetables and fruit in the Chinese provinces of Shansi, Shih, Shantung, and Honan, and about two-thirds of Chihli seem to be deplorably affected also by the long drought. A repetition of past famines would have the most deplorable consequences upon the miserably and pauperized people.

Reports are daily arriving from the silk districts of an alarming character. Disease of a kind not before known in Japan has made its appearance, attacking the worm in its most important stage and arresting completion of the cocoon, which, on examination, is found to be imperfect and valueless as silk. The weather too, has been very much against the crop, and although there is said to be a larger number of persons engaged in this culture, the yield for this season will, it is confidently stated, be much below the average.

Mr Shibasawa, the chief manager of the First National Bank, has seriously entered upon the rearing of sheep at Inba in Chiba ken, only a few ri from Tokio.

Matsuda, Chief Secretary of the Home Department, who has been staying in Loo Choo since the King was dethroned, is expected to return to Tokio at the close of this month.

The American bark *Frank Marion*, Capt. Dow, has sailed for San Francisco direct, and the British bark *M. A. Dizon* for Nagasaki.

The angry feeling of China against Japan caused by the recent action of the latter in Loo Choo grows, and will produce embarrassment.

We do not, however, expect any hostile result, as China is quite unable to carry on any war on her coasts, which are at the mercy of any foe which can, by naval preponderance, protect a hostile invading expedition. The new dispute will enable Li to push forward many of the reforms he desires to carry out which would before long transform China to an empire able to protect its own territory, and with navy and army able to provide forces for even aggressive purposes.

#### (Herald.)

The ex King of Loochoo, accompanied by about ninety of his old retainers, arrived at Yokohama on the 9th instant, at 2 a.m. in the *Niigata Maru*. At 5.30 a.m. he landed at the Eastern Admiralty landing place, and drove to the house of Takashima Kayemon in the 5th street of Onoye-cho, where he was received by Mr Nishimura, Chief Secretary of the Home Department. He left next morning for Tokio.

The short interval which has elapsed since last mail, has been destitute of news, and the attention of the Japanese has been principally occupied with the task of entertaining the German Prince Heinrich, who has been fitted with dinner, theatrical representations, reviews, &c. H. R. H. on the 30th ult., invested the Mikado with the order of the Black Eagle.

The Japanese are making great preparations for the reception of General Grant, and an order has been issued to treat him as a Prince of the Blood. The exact date of his arrival in Japan is still uncertain.

Considerable discussion has taken place here owing to the O. C. B. asserting their right to the possession of some goods which had been hypothecated to them by a Belgian subject, who is now bankrupt; and which were claimed on behalf of the estate. The following are the details:—

On Saturday, the 1st May, at 5.30 a.m., Mr Reynaud was called at his residence, No. 142, Bluff, by a message from No. 183, Settlement (the residence of Mr E. Montrou, of whose bankrupt estate Mr Reynaud is the official curator *bonorum*), that a party from the Oriental Bank Corporation were abstracting goods from the godown on No. 183. Mr Reynaud hastened to the spot; he found the street full of handcart, and the godown open, but no European there. He cleared the godown and compound of strangers, and shut the gate; but was shortly afterwards interviewed by Mr Playfair, from the Oriental Bank Corporation, who demanded to continue to remove the goods, which, he declared, were the property of the bank. Mr Reynaud informed him that this was Belgian territory, and that without the authorization of the Belgian Consul, no goods could be removed, the estate of Mr Montrou being under official liquidation, and he, Mr Reynaud, in charge of its assets. Mr Playfair left, and Mr Reynaud thought the master was over for the moment, when he was suddenly informed that a hole about five feet square had, from the neighboring street, been broken through the wall of the godown, and that goods were fast being removed through the aperture. The Belgian Consul, Mr Verhaeghe de Naeyer, who had been advised by Mr Reynaud, now made his appearance, went into the godown, and requested Mr Playfair to stop the removal of goods, and leave the godown immediately. Mr Playfair answered that he did not admit the authority of the Belgian Consul; he was a British subject, and it was the British authorities that

complaint against him must be carried. Mr. Neeyer then put himself before the aperture to prevent further removal of goods; but Mr Playfair gently pushed him aside, and continued to send boxes &c. in the godown through the hole into the street, where they were loaded on handcarts, and immediately taken away. The Belgian Consul then went to the police station, where he procured several constables; he also gave information at the British Consulate, whence an employé was sent to the scene of the dispute. The godown was then cleared of the parties, who had entered it by a door of their own making; a web of white ribbons, with the Belgian Consulate seal in the middle, was spread over the aperture, and a Japanese policeman placed in the street outside. These are, as far as we have been able to collect, the outlines of this strange event. The Oriental Bank appears to have held the keys of the godown, under a bill of sale on the goods in it.

Mr Alvarez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Belgian Legation, proceeded to Tokio on the 2nd inst. to have an interview with the British Minister on the subject, and Sir Harry Parkes returned with Mr Alvarez to Yokohama to make further inquiries.

H. B. M. Consul on the 3rd inst. paid a visit to His Belgian Majesty's Consul, to whom he introduced Mr Crombie, Agent for the Oriental Bank Corporation, and Mr Playfair, Assistant Accountant. Regret was expressed at the untoward event of Saturday morning, and the Consul for Belgium asked his colleague to take no further steps on account of the complaint which he, the Belgian Consul, had lodged with the British Consul last Saturday.

The regret expressed to the Belgian Consul, by Mr Playfair, for the assault committed on him, was purely personal; it was only meant as an expression of good feelings towards him, and has no reference to the right of the Bank to enter upon the premises at No. 183, and to deal with the goods contained therein. The whole affair has caused a deal of talk, and we suppose, will end in legal proceedings.

#### MR HENNESSY'S ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA.

Mr Hennessy and party arrived at Yokohama by the *Eagle* on the 7th inst. H. E. Matsukata, Acting Finance Minister, who was in waiting for his arrival, proceeded to the ship by a steam launch to receive him. It may be remembered that His Excellency Matsukata, on his return from France to Japan this year, passing through, visited Mr Hennessy, who received him with honour. So during his stay in Tokio, the Governor will be entertained by their Excellencies Okuma and Matsukata.

On his arrival at the Port Admiral's Office, Mr Hennessy was received by H. E. Okuma, Finance Minister, H. E. Inouye, Minister for Public Works, Nomura, Governor of Kanagawa ken, and other distinguished personages. After breakfast, carriages were provided by the Imperial Household Department in which the visitors drove round Yokohama. Gentlemen in waiting were then appointed, and Mr Hennessy proceeded to Tokio by the 9.45 train the same morning. At Shinbashi carriages were in readiness, furnished by the Imperial Household Department, and the Governor and his suite were conducted by H. E. Inouye to the official residence of the latter at Reinmazaka, Akasaka, which has been fitted up for his accommodation.

Next day Mr Hennessy visited the printing office of the Finance Department, where he was received by their Excellencies Okuma, Matsukata and others, who conducted him through every room of that department. In the afternoon, he proceeded to the Akasaka palace and had an interview with His Majesty the Emperor.

The managers of the Second and Seventy-fourth National Banks, the Mitsui bank, shareholders of the Stock and Exchange office, and Shimamura, Watanabe and other large merchants in Yokohama were making preparations to entertain the Governor and Mrs Hennessy at a grand banquet, which was expected to take place at the Town Hall on the 12th instant. Prince Arisugawa, the *Daijin* and *Sangi*, foreign ministers and consuls, and about 450 merchants were expected to be invited.

On the occasion, the Band of the Navy were to perform, and fireworks be displayed. A special train was also to be prepared for the guests in Tokio. In connection with this the *Gazette* deems it right to add that the banquet is entirely of a forced character, and that those who are supposed to provide it spontaneously would gladly be excused from participating in a ceremony for which they can perceive no object, but which they dare not refuse to pay for.

Courteously worded invitations have been issued to many of the leading residents of Yokohama, requesting their presence at an evening party at the Town Hall on Thurs-

day, the 13th instant, at 9 p.m. These invitations are signed by Hara Zenzaburo (Kamiyoshi), Mogi Sobei (Norawaya), Mitsui Tokujiro, and Harada Jiro (74th National Bank). This step is apparently intended to give the chosen few the opportunity of meeting Mr Hennessy after dinner.

Mr Hennessy was announced to deliver a lecture on the trade between Hongkong and Yokohama at the rooms of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce.

#### NATIVE AND FOREIGN VIEWS ON HONGKONG AND MR. HENNESSY.

O, wad some Power the giftie gie us,  
To see oursels as others see us! — Burns.

On the day Mr Hennessy arrived at Yokohama, with his entourage, official and unofficial, the *Japan Gazette* observed that he would receive no welcome there from his countrymen; that his reputation earned in the Cape Coast, in Barbados, and in Hongkong had preceded him; and that the actions with regard to Mr Cecil Smith, and more recently the matters of Mr Justice Snowden, the despatch, &c., &c., were well known and understood there, "remarking as follows upon 'the situation' here:—

Mr. Hennessy, unhappily for our compatriots in Hongkong, is a man not in his right element. He may have his uses, but Hongkong prefers that men like Robinson, or MacDonnell, or 'Keussey' should occupy the highest post in the colony, and Mr. Hennessy's recall or supersession would be eagerly welcomed. In England he will find his proper associates. The 'brass band' may be longer, but the excellent Mr. Biggs

directs the small band of home rulers, whose force would be strengthened by Mr. Hennessy's power of speech, which, if not in all respects admirable, has, at least, the merit of extraordinary copiousness.

If it is unfortunate for Mr. Hennessy, it is very unfortunate for the colony of Hongkong that the relations between the community and the governor should be what they are. But as it was in the West African Settlements and Barbados, so it is in Victoria. And as the people of Hongkong are, for the most part, above the usual colonial average in respect of wealth, conduct, social position, &c., &c., we think the unhappy differences should not be laid to the charge of what is now a suffering colony. Mr. Hennessy's predecessors, men of higher standing than him and of much greater experience, had harmonious relations with the western residents of Hongkong, as well as with the Chinese population. We think Mr. Hennessy must thank himself for having evoked the intense and embittered feeling which has existed from the time of his advent until now.

And, later on, the same authority speaking of the visit to Japan of "the unpopular Governor of Hongkong," whose official rank outside the Colony of Hongkong is *nil*, he wants to know you know:—

Why he is received in Japan with honours which are usually reserved for the most distinguished visitors, inclusive of Mr Reed, the eminent shipwright; why Cabinet visitors personally proceed to Yokohama to meet him; why Japanese merchants are politely but forcibly requested to provide an elaborate entertainment for the great man who is to be feted and sumptuously lodged by a Government anxious to revise the treaties in a manner calculated to secure to them conditions which shall perpetuate the existing order of things, in the carrying out of which they pretend to persevere in the English Minister their greatest antagonist; and generally, why Government receive Mr. Hennessy and his official and unofficial staff with enthusiastic welcome.

Thereupon the *Hochi Shinbun* accuses the editor of the *Gazette* of rejecting upright and impartial opinions, preferring partial feeling, and receiving Mr. Hennessy on his arrival with bad and insolent language. The native paper feels no surprise at such language from an Englishman about Mr. Hennessy who does not like the general way in which Britons treat Chinese. And that his countrymen be not misled by hostile opinions of foreigners, and brought to regard Mr. Hennessy as a mere commonplace visitor, which would be impolite to their visitor, and a shame to Japan, the *Hochi Shinbun* tells its readers that he is not only a guest of the Japanese Government, but as that organ regards it, the nation's guest also. Our Japanese contemporary then proceeds to state what manner of man this is whom the nation so delighteth to honour. The editorial "we" has, up to the time of his writing, not yet been presented to Mr. Hennessy, who received him with honour, and eschews personal details; but he bases his estimate of Mr. Hennessy on the records of his past official career in Barbados, which it is explained, is an

English colony in the western part of America (!), and in Hongkong, where, the editor says, "his administrations resulted prosperously." The Governor's champion has also had speech with gentlemen who have had interviews with Mr. Hennessy, and found him a highly educated man, an excellent statesman, and eminent in two branches of science—law and political economy. He then delivers himself as follows as to the "statesman" for whom coming the Japanese have long yearned:—

Considering his method of carrying on affairs in connection with Oriental people, it is quite enough to know that Mr. Hennessy is a gentleman who excels in the mode of conducting foreign intercourse, and understands trade. Since he was appointed Governor of Hongkong, the bad condition of partiality by which the previous Governor conducted affairs, was clearly avoided by Mr. Hennessy. The general aim of foreigners in Asia is to promote their own benefit by oppressing the natives, and if they (the foreigners) are vanquished by reason, they threaten to use force. The foreigners extend their trade year after year, but creditable relations are not increased.

## Portfolio.

MARGARET.

(Original.)

Far beyond where the sun doth set,  
Lives my love, lives my Margaret;  
No high-souled poet I, and yet  
Unto my own dear Margaret  
Will I weave me a coronet,  
With simple rhymes for floweret,  
Gathering each blossom I may get,  
To rhyme with Margaret.

That crimson-tipped floweret  
"Daisy" in French is Margaret.  
Yet where the sun-light fears to fret  
The sweetest scented violet,  
Still with the dew of morning wet,  
Marred by the heat of noon not yet,  
Breathe not a fragrance half so sweet,  
As doth my own sweet Margaret:  
No, nor the garden Mignonette  
Is half so fragrant, darling, pet,  
As is my own dear Margaret.

These shall but emblems be, to set  
Forth the rare worth of Margaret.  
The pearl wherewith a ring set  
In Latin tongue is Margaret;  
Thus what is costly, rarely met,  
Is named always Margaret.

\* \* \* \* \*

Eyes amber-clear, not black as jet,  
But soft and pure as dews that wet  
The meadow's fairest floweret,  
Such eyes hath my fair Margaret.  
No guidy flit, vain coquette,  
No mincing flirt, gay amourette,  
Whose simple maiden heart is set  
But to be my own Margaret.

The sea is deep, unfathomed yet,  
Deeper my love is for Margaret;  
The horizon as circlet  
Doth limits to the wide seas set  
Where azure sky and seas are met;  
But no bound, limit can be set  
To my great love for Margaret.

The sapphires east,—the sun unrisen yet—  
The west glowing when the sun is set,  
The calm of e'en when moon and stars are met,  
These do but make me sigh my soul's regret  
Towards the land where dwelleth my Margaret;  
These but my heart's longing what  
To see my love, my Margaret.

If I should cease, O Margaret!  
To love and love but thee, so let  
Sun, moon, and stars for ever set  
If I love not my Margaret;  
Sun, moon, stars may for ever set  
But not my love for Margaret

## GENTILITY.

Genteel it is to have soft hands;  
But not genteel to work on lands.  
Genteel it is to lie a-bed;  
But not genteel to earn your bread;  
Genteel it is to cringe and bow;  
But not genteel to sow and plow.  
Genteel it is to play the beau;  
But not genteel to reap or mow.  
Genteel it is to keep a gig;  
But not genteel to hoe and dig.  
Genteel it is in trade to fall;  
But not genteel to swing a fall.  
Genteel it is to play the fool;  
But not genteel to keep a school.  
Genteel it is to cheat your tailor;  
But not genteel to be a sailor.  
Genteel it is to fight a duel;  
But not genteel to cut your tail.  
Genteel it is to eat rich cake;  
But not genteel to cook or bake.  
Genteel it is to have the blues;  
But not genteel to wear thick shoes.  
Genteel it is to roll in wealth;  
But not genteel to have good health.  
Genteel it is to cut a friend;  
But not genteel to mend your clothes.  
Genteel it is to make a show;  
But not genteel poor folks to know.  
Genteel it is to be a knave;  
But not genteel your cash to save.  
Genteel it is to make a bet;  
But not genteel to pay a debt.  
Genteel it is to curse and swear;  
But not genteel plain clothes to wear.  
Genteel it is to know a lord;  
But not genteel to pay your board.  
Genteel it is to waste your life;  
But not genteel to love your wife.

I cannot tell what I may do,  
Or what scenes may yet pass through:  
I may, perchance, turn deaf and blind,  
The pity of all human kind:  
I may, perhaps, be doomed to beg,  
Or hop about upon one leg;  
Or even I may come to steal—  
But may I never be genteel!  
Come joy or sorrow, weal or woe,  
Oh, may I never get that low!

A WEST HIGHLANDER.  
He stands among the fields of corn,  
Beside the reaper and the stocks,  
And, through the breezy autumn, looks  
Towards the morn.  
His watchful eyes are fierce and soft,  
As falcon's o'er her harried nest;  
The branching horns and shaggy crest  
Are swept aloft.

Slowly the heaped wain drags along;  
The reapers move with even feet;  
Sweet is the breath of morn, and sweet  
The gleaner's song.  
But not the song of lowland bard,  
Nor morning light thro' autumn leaves,  
Nor hoarded wealth of yellow sheaves  
His soul regards.  
Where the star looks across the walls  
That gird the west, and with the dawn  
The plover wakes, and the wild swan  
At midnight calls.—

Beyond the corries of the snow,  
He sees upon the mountain's face,  
The birthplace of his hardy race,  
His own Glenion.

JOHN GALT.

The silent eye is often a more powerful conqueror than the noisy tongue.

He only is independent who can maintain himself by his own exertions.

Suspicion and malice are not responsible for the faults and mistakes of their doctors.

Wild-flowers are the alphabet of life, angels, where they write on hills and fields mysterious truths.

JAMES Deane in his simple love, and truth Henry Kamond abandoning his birth-right, Ignatius Loyola in his lonely retreat at Manresa, John Bunyan, the thinker, wrestling with all the powers of evil at Bedford, are, to us, among the types of real heroes. Thousands of such heroes there are daily around us, of whose deeds it would be good to hear.

TWENTY-THREE MILES AN HOUR,  
AND NO SEA-SICKNESS.

Yachtmen and tourists who visit the Isle of Wight or Southampton have often been puzzled by a strange craft that cruises in those waters, and which invariably slows down to ordinary speed when approached by other vessels. She seldom appears to have anything more serious on hand than a party of gay pleasure-seekers; but watermen and others who have watched her closely, tell of bursts of speed in which she flies through the water like an express train. She is the vessel with which all the later experiments have been conducted, and the result to which these experiments have led are as follows:—One spindle-shaped steamer, 500 feet longer than the Great Eastern, or 1200 feet in length, is already designed and to be built. It will have engines of 100,000 horse-power, and will be propelled by twin screws under the after quarter of the vessel. The mean speed of this vessel is expected to be over twenty nautical or twenty-three statute miles an hour. She is to have a tower 150ft high, containing, in part, staterooms looking out on circular balconies, but having within a hollow cylinder extending vertically throughout its entire length, and traversed by an immense weight susceptible of being adjusted at any desired height. This is an invention of Mr William L. Winans, and the effect that it produces upon the motion of the vessel is precisely the reverse of that which one would most readily infer. When "scaled" to proper height, in proportion to the "heat" or motion of the waves prevailing, it absolutely prevents all rolling. The great length of this steamer will prevent pitching, so that, presuming it justifies the claims and expectations of the inventors, it should be very advantageous for purposes of ocean travel. It is designed for the trans-Atlantic mail and passenger service, and their port of entry in this country will be New London, Ct., of which a special survey was made three years since with this view. Milford Haven is expected to be the port of entry for Great Britain. That it will revolutionise ocean travel is the conviction of the Messrs. Winans, and on that conviction they have expended millions, and are about to expend still more, it being their intention to construct three other similar vessels as soon as that described shall have been successfully operated. The estimated cost of construction of these vessels is £1,000,000 each, and it is confidently believed by the Messrs. Winans and many of their friends that they will accomplish the passage of the Atlantic in less than six days at all seasons and in spite of any weather which has been known as yet on that ocean.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF HEAT  
AND ELECTRICITY.

Dr. Lambert, the man who restores drowned people to life by the application of heat, while leaving this office yesterday afternoon, stepped into the reporters' room. Busy as were their pencils, their scents for news were keenest.

"And if a man has been hanged, doctor, can he, too, be restored by heat?" asked the most inquisitive among them, upon whom the new method of resuscitating the drowned had made a deep impression.

The doctor, who had never looked better in his life, answered mildly:

"Why not?"

"But what if his neck is broken?" asked a muscular reporter.

"Hanging doesn't break a man's neck."

"Did you ever see a man hanged?" demanded the youth, with the intonation of a person who had devoted a century or so to sight-seeing of that sort.

"Several times," answered the man slowly.

"What does a hanged man hang his head over on one side for, then—so?"

"Not because his neck is dislocated. The ligatures of the neck are stronger than any rope. Hanging never yet broke a neck. It's the shock that tends to kill the man—the shock and, then, the suffocation. You know how it shocks your brain to make a mistake when going down stairs. Well, there are fifty thousand springs that your head rests on from the neck to the feet. But when you jerk a man up by the neck the shock comes without any intervention of spring."

"I've heard doctors say that a man's neck was broken by hanging," persisted the muscular man.

"So have I—young doctors. But surgical science does not report such a case."

"Oh, well, now you're on science, I'll give in," and the modest secular reporter withdrew a step and filled his pipe. His forte is facts straight.

"Did you ever see a hanged man come to life, doctor?" asked a doubting Thomas.

"Yes, I have."

All ears bent perceptibly toward the speaker, and their silence as in death.

"A young fellow," began the Doctor, "was condemned to be executed. During his incarceration he promised his body to the prison physician in return for the tobacco that he used. When he was dead the physician determined to try an electrical machine on him, but never having handled one, called me in to help him, I went. We applied electricity to various parts of the body, and whenever it was applied the body moved. At length we sent a current along the spine from end to end. The fellow was lying on a long table—as long as a wall (looking around the room)—rather longer than any you've got here. He sat up, opened his eyes slowly, shut them; then opened them wide. The physician who owned the body, and two young men who were helping him, started affrighted for the door."

"Did the man come round all right?" inquired the Thomas reporter, earnestly.

"He didn't lie down again. In half an hour he spoke—asked where he was and what we were doing with him. In a couple of hours he was on his way out of the villa as fast as his legs could carry him."

"Did they catch him again?"

"No. The inhabitants of this day think that he was dissected."

"Ought he to have been hanged if he had been caught?"

"Well, there's a difference of opinion about that. Certainly the physician owned him—he had bought and paid for him."

"Would it have been wrong, Doctor, for the physician to kill him, when he saw him coming to life and robbing him of his property?"

The reporter who asked the question is one of the most blood-thirsty persons in this city. The doctor wisely replied by saying that the answer belonged to the department of morals. In which he was not a professor.

## JAPANESE BRONZES.

In a report to Sir Harry Parkes on the commissaries of Bilbao and Osaka for the year 1878, which has just been issued by the Foreign Office, Consul Flowers says:

The bronze, porcelain and embroidery manufacturers continue to maintain their high reputation abroad, and they have executed large orders for the recent exhibition. The bronze ware, he says, is made with the rudest possible appliances. From the beautiful and richly-chased articles which are turned out one would expect to see large manufacturers provided with modern appliances of every description, but in reality the workshops are no better than ordinary blacksmith's shops. The process is roughly as follows:—"The moulds, which, of course, vary according to the shape of the vase or bowl it is desired to make, are made of wood, sometimes covered with straw. On this a coating of clay is placed; over this comes a layer of wax, which is moulded into the design required. Another thick coating of clay is then added, and the inner mould being taken out, the orifice at each end is closed. Two holes are then made at one end connecting with the layer of wax, so as to enable the wax when melted to run out, and through these the molten bronze enters, filling the interspaces occupied by the wax. The subsequent process of casting is of the rudest kind. The earthen mould is placed in a small clay oven hollowed out in the floor of the workshop, the size of which depends upon that of the casting. The oven is filled with charcoal and closed, with the exception of a circular opening at the top, on which a chimney, a foot or so high, is built of wet clay. The oven is connected underground with a wooden bellows, protected from the sparks and heat from the furnace by a small earthen or stone wall a foot high, and which is worked by hands and feet. The first operation is to melt the wax, which runs out, leaving the impression of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done the mould is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace as before, and the molten bronze is then poured into the mould through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mould the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly round the mould, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set to work again for an hour or more, according to the size of the casting taken. This operation generally occupies a day. When the casting is taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off, and reveals the vase and bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the hands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom it is polished and scraped with a knife until it presents a smooth surface. It then passes on to the carver, who fills in the details of the designs. When his work is done the vase or bowl is dipped into a boiling solution of vinegar, sedge, and sulphate of copper, in order to give it the proper colour. A few finishing touches in the way of polish are added, and the article is finished and ready for sale.

## LEARNING THE TROMBONE.

In explanation of the very small number of good trombone players, the *New York Times*, states the following extraordinary facts:

The history of trombone-playing in this country is a sad and suggestive one. In 1817 one Elias Brewster, of Boston, announced his intention of learning the trombone, and began to practise in a house on the then lower end of Beacon-street. Long before he had learnt the seven positions of the slide he was found dead in his front hall, with the instrument lying much battered beside him. A coroner's jury of the vicinage found that he died of apoplexy, and after the funeral his ruined trombone was sold as old metal. Two years later, another Bostonian, one G. L. Plunkett, undertook to master the trombone. Three weeks after he had sounded his first note he was found dead in a banished poet's mouth—wrote his famous and exemplary ode, beginning *Odi profanum*, which meant that he hated anything like swearing, and wouldn't tolerate the thing even in his own house. Cicero, on that memorable occasion when Catiline was suicid, though at this distance of time the facts do not seem to admit of any such interpretation. These occurrences put an end to trombone playing in Massachusetts. It was, however, attempted in various other parts of the country. In 1832, Henry Van Schaick, of this city, tried to learn the trombone, but died so suddenly that the coroner's jury found that he had poisoned himself. Perhaps he did, but why did he first smother his instrument and imbue it in the blood of the back of his head? In 1837, 1841, and 1849, three other men, named respectively Abraham, Palmer, and Eschenbrot, died in this city in the earlier stages of trombone playing, and in each case their trombones were irretrievably smashed at or about the time of death. In Illinois, a man who resided in a country town, and who had a trombone sent to him from an Eastern city, was taken out by his neighbour and hung on a tree. This man was charged with the theft of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done the mould is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace as before, and the molten bronze is then poured into the mould through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mould the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly round the mould, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set to work again for an hour or more, according to the size of the casting taken. This operation generally occupies a day. When the casting is taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off, and reveals the vase and bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the hands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom it is polished and scraped with a knife until it presents a smooth surface. It then passes on to the carver, who fills in the details of the designs. When his work is done the vase or bowl is dipped into a boiling solution of vinegar, sedge, and sulphate of copper, in order to give it the proper colour. A few finishing touches in the way of polish are added, and the article is finished and ready for sale.

## WHY SHOULD MEN SWEAR?

The Society for the Suppression of Profanity has earnestly begun its labours in Boston, and its roll of membership is daily increasing. It proposes to thoroughly break all men with whom it comes in contact of the lamentable and useless habit of swearing, first by toning the language down from profane expletives to vigorous but harmless exclamations, and then, when the liver of the patient has acquired the necessary strength, doing away with excited exclamations altogether.

Why men should swear has been a profound mystery for all ages. Horace, shocked at seeing his friend Ovid begin an elegy with *Jamaducum*—which is a very bad word in Latin, and doesn't sound well in even a banished poet's mouth—wrote his famous and exemplary ode, beginning *Odi profanum*, which meant that he hated anything like swearing, and wouldn't tolerate the thing even in his own house. Cicero, on that memorable occasion when Catiline was suicid, though at this distance of time the facts do not seem to admit of any such interpretation. These occurrences put an end to trombone playing in Massachusetts. It was, however, attempted in various other parts of the country. In 1832, Henry Van Schaick, of this city, tried to learn the trombone, but died so suddenly that the coroner's jury found that he had poisoned himself. Perhaps he did, but why did he first smother his instrument and imbue it in the blood of the back of his head? In 1837, 1841, and 1849, three other men, named respectively Abraham, Palmer, and Eschenbrot, died in this city in the earlier stages of trombone playing, and in each case their trombones were irretrievably smashed at or about the time of death. In Illinois, a man who resided in a country town, and who had a trombone sent to him from an Eastern city, was taken out by his neighbour and hung on a tree. This man was charged with the theft of the design stamped firmly in the surrounding layer of clay. This done the mould is taken out and allowed to cool. It is then put a second time into the furnace as before, and the molten bronze is then poured into the mould through the holes by which the wax escaped. After the bronze has filled the mould the chimney is knocked off, the oven is supplied with fresh charcoal laid evenly round the mould, and a lid being put on the oven, furnished with small perforated holes, the bellows are set to work again for an hour or more, according to the size of the casting taken. This operation generally occupies a day. When the casting is taken out of the oven, the earth outside and inside is scraped off, and reveals the vase and bowl, in a rough state. It is then put into the hands of rough workmen, boys being mostly employed in this part of the work, by whom it is polished and scraped with a knife until it presents a smooth surface. It then passes on to the carver, who fills in the details of the designs. When his work is done the vase or bowl is dipped into a boiling solution of vinegar, sedge, and sulphate of copper, in order to give it the proper colour. A few finishing touches in the way of polish are added, and the article is finished and ready for sale.

## WATER DRINKING.

Dr Hall, the great New York physician, is opposed to the immoderate drinking of water. He says:—"The longer one puts off drinking in the morning, especially in the summer, the less he will require during the day. If much is drunk during the forenoon the thirst often increases, and a very unpleasant fulness is observed, in addition to a metallic taste in the mouth. The less a man drinks, the better for him, beyond a moderate amount. The more water a man drinks the more strength he has to expend in getting rid of it, for all the fluid taken into the system must be carried out, there is but little nourishment in water, tea, coffee, beer, and the like; more strength is expended in carrying them out of the system than they impart to it. The more a man drinks, the more he perspires, either by lungs or through the skin; the more he perspires, the more carbon is taken from the system; but this carbon is necessary for nutrition, hence the less a man is nourished, the less strength he has. Drinking water largely diminishes the strength in two ways; and yet many are under the impression that the more water swallowed, the more thoroughly is the system washed out. Thus the less we drink at meals the better for us. If the amount were limited to a single cup of hot tea or hot milk and water at each meal, an immeasurable good would result to all."

The S. E. T. S. O. P. proposes to commence by supplying the world with a little dictionary containing words of awful sound, but harmless meaning. "Drat it!" "by the hockey," "so help me Nicholson Pavement" etc., are among the number. Then it provides each member with a powerful electro-magnet of novel construction. All collar buttons, studs, suspended buckles, etc., are to be made of iron or steel. Thus, in the morning, all a man has to do, instead of going down on all fours and making wild sweeps under the bed with the boot-jack, is to turn the current of the magnet, and instantly all the steel studs, etc., in the room will fly to it and stick there, obviating all necessity for profanity.

There are many other appliances the Society intends bringing in, especially for bull drivers, mule drivers and sailors, and it is to be expected that before long their good work will be felt.—*New Orleans Times*.

**THESE EDITORS.**

The editors of Indiana had a grand reunion at Lafayette, the other day, and I was constrained to stop and join them, for verily were they not going to open a keg of nails and cut a melon? Happy, innocent, guileless men, these editors! How little they know of the world and its sordid cares; how little they know of its wrangling strife and its noisy wars; how little they see of its irredeemable and fluctuating currencies; how sublimely magnificently seldom do they light upon the combination of its safe lock, flesh and blood cannot stand it. The Bostonian contemporaries of Elias Brewster were law-abiding men, but when they heard the noise of his trombone they rose up with one accord and said "This man is going to die of apoplexy." The people who h

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be; but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond and tide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole are paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs.; letters for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

## General Rates, by any route:—

Letters,	8 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards,	8 cents each.
Registration,	8 cents.
Newspapers,	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns,	2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers,	6 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Via San Juan S. Hampton Fia Francisco, or Marqueses Brindisi

Letters,	12	30	34
Registration,	None.	8	8
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6	6	8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters,	20	30	34
Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patterns,	12	6	8
Registration,	8	None.	None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters,	12	12	16
Registration,	None.	None.	None.
Newspapers,	4*	4	6
Books & Patterns,	6*	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters,	—	30	34
Newspapers,	—	4	6
Books & Patterns,	—	6	8

Registration, 8 8

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, .....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following, faces (through a British Vice) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c., .....	6	2	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail, .....	8	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on the sheet or sheets upon which

must be printed at the top of the first page) and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

3rd. The full title and date of publication

must be printed at the top of the first page) and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamp'd, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same place in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pahoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed in their bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns, or samples, are not admissible.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the mail bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the latter Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcupine and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissars, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds:

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marceilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

It would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marceilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been delayed for the British Mail.

Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect is expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—*except those to and through Australia*—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.

Age.

Captain.

Flag.

Tons.

Date of Arrival.

Consignees or Agents.

Destination.

Remarks.

Steamers

Achilles	5 c	Anderson	Brit.	str.	1528	June 19	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.
Atlanta	3 b	Petersen	Ger.	str.	782	June 16	Meyer & Co.	Holloway & Haiphong
Bellona	5 h	Ahrens	Ger.	str.	789	June 15	Butterfield & Swire	To-day
Bonaray	4 c	Potter	Brit.	str.	1119	June 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama
Bombay	1 h		Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	
Cruasor	3 c	Rosin	Brit.	str.	647	June 18	Captain	Manila
Diamante	5 h	Thebaud	Brit.	str.	514	June 21	Russell & Co.	Coast Ports
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit.	str.	864	June 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow
Fame	3 b	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	.....	H. K. & W. Poa Dock Co.	Tug Flying at daylight
Finistere	5 k	Thomas	Brit.	str.	1236	May 29	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow 3rd prox.
Fuyene	4 h	Croad	Chi.	str.	920	June 21	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai
Gaelic	5 c	Davison	Brit.	str.	1712	June 16	O. & S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San Francisco
Galley of Lorne	3 c	Dryden	Brit.	str.	1339	June 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Glamis Castle	7 c	Gray	Brit.	str.	1675	June 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Gleniffer	2 b	Graham	Brit.	str.	1412	June 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Hindostan	5 c	McConnell	Brit.	str.	931	June 5	David Sasson, Sons & Co.	For Sale
Kiungshoo	1 h	Hoggan	Brit.	str.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports
Menmuir	5 h	Dark	Brit.	str.	2000	June 19	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-day
Ningo	4 c	Can	Brit.	str.	761	June 19	Siemens & Co.	Salon
Norna	2 b	Love	Brit.	str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	28th Inst.
Octava	2 b	Hansen	Ger.	str.	936	June 12	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Manila
Paladin	3 c	Parker	Brit.	str.	897	June 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	To-day
Pasig	5 c	Zaboba	Span.	str.	284	June 3	Remedios & Co.	Calves' Head and Feet, set
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit.	str.	642	June 6	Melchers & Co.	29th inst.
Saint Mark	3 c	Johnson	Brit.	str.	1007	June 7	Hop Kee	Salon
Salvadora	1 h	Larringe	Span.	str.	615	June 11	Remedios & Co.	To-day
Sea Gull	8 h	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Cook's Dock
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit.	str.	1029	June 16	P. & O. S. N. Co.	K'loon Dock
Thales	5 c	Peters	Brit.	str.	820	June 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama
Tibre	5 c	Pontico	Feh.	str.	1004	June 21	Messengers Maritimes	Mails
Zephyr	7 c	Heuer	Brit.	str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	Mails
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	4 k	Howes	Amer.	bqe.	460	Mar.	Captains	For Sale
Anne	2 k	Lessen	Dan.	sch.	171	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin
Auguste	3 k	Lange	Dutch	ah.	1308	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Blenheim	2 k	Garnier	Brit.	bqe.	574	June 6	Melchers & Co.	
Brunette	1 h	Dow	Brit.	bqe.	374	June 4	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Manila
Canton	1 c	Knudsen	Siam.	sh.	774	June 8	Chinese	Sands' Slip
Carricks	7 b	Jones	Brit.	bqe.	976	May 21	Meyer & Co.	London
Catherine Marden	4 k	Marden	Brit.	3msc.	287	June 12	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Channel Queen	2 c	Lacheur	Brit.	bqe.	609	May 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Charité	4 k	Gautier	Feh.	bqe.	256	June 12	Carlowitz & Co.	
Charon Wattana	2 c	Ulrich	Siam.	sh.	656	June 12	Chinese	
Chasa	4 k	Washburn	Amer.	bqe.	628	June 16	Chinese	
Clara	7 c	Cutter	Brit.	sh.	987	May 26	Vogel & Co.	
Clara Babuyan	2 c	Polom	Brit.	bqe.	558	June 8	Borneo Co., Limited	
Colwy	7 c	Bulman	Brit.	bqe.	1160	May 31	Borneo Co., Limited	
Cordouan	3 k	Bertaud	Feh.	bqe.	459	June 4	Carlowitz & Co.	
E. M. Young	3 k	Michael	Brit.	bqe.	845	June 1	Chinese	
Edith	4 c	Manson	Amer.	sh.	1173	April 30	Vogel & Co.	
Elizabeth Childs	4 c	Lindburgh	Brit.	bqe.	381	June 8	Weiler & Co.	
Espancer	3 k	Guthill	Feh.	bqe.	272	June 8	Carlowitz & Co.	
Fabius	2 c	Reeves	Siam.	sh.	550	June 8	Chinese	
Fetisch	4 k	Rolfs	Ger.	bqe.	471	June 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
G. C. Trufant	7 c	Thomas	Brit.	sh.	1629	June 11	Messengers Maritimes	
Gauntlet	4 c	Lucas	Brit.	bqe.	666	May 17	Vogel & Co.	
Golden Fleece	4 c	Wiltshire	Brit.	bqe.	893	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.	
Goliath	2 c	Douzat	Siam.	bqe.	542	June 8	Captain	
Hattie E. Topley	8 c	Topley	Amer.	sh.	946	April 26	Vogel & Co.	
Haze	4 c	Evans	Amer.	sh.	602	April 18	Vogel & Co.	
Hieronymus	3 k	Plaue	Ger.	bqe.	425	June 17	Weler & Co.	
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	
Irene	4 k	Yates	Amer.	sh.	481	May 16	Russell & Co.	
Jan Peter	2 c	Ewert	Ger.	bqe.	336	June 8	Siemens & Co.	
John R. Stanhope	2 c	Pillsbury	Amer.	bqe.	407	May 5	Russell & Co.	
Juliane	3 k	Oestmann	Ger.	3msc.	187	June 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Lucky	2 c	Soderstrom	Siam.	bqe.	424	June 19	Chinese	
Marquise of Argyll	3 c	McKeon	Brit.	bqe.	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.	
Miriam	3 c	Parker	Amer.	bqe.	598	June 15	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Monte Rosa	7 c	Carter	Amer.	sh.	1313	June 15	Borneo Company, Limited	
Moorburg	4 k	Hall	Ger.	sch.	237	June 9	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Moses B. Tower	4 k	Duydenbooy	Am.	3m.s.	637	June 14	Chong Woo	
N. N.	3 k	Duydenbooy	Am.	3m.s.	178	June 17	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Norseman	2 c	Heilstrom	Siam.	sh.	717	June 8	Chinese	
Pallas	3 l	Balcher	Ger.	bqe.	421	June 8	Siemens & Co.	
Pasig	4 c	Fremoga	Span.	sch.	216	May 20	Russell & Co.	
Philippine	4 k	Southwood	Brit.	bqe.	300	May 17	Rozario & Co.	
Pi Dee Ma Dee	2 c	Saxtorph	Siam.	bqe.	455	June 8	Kin Tye Loong	
Prima Donna	4 d	Lunt	Amer.	sh.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.	
Prince Arthur	3 k	Wills	Brit.	bqe.	296	June 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Princess Saraphi	2 c	Macuan	Siam.	bqe.	464	June 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	
Queen of England	2 c	Cotton	Siam.	sh.	540	June 8	Chinese	
Rapid	1 c	Steinbring	Slam.	bqe.	429	June 8	Chinese	
Riflemen	3 l	Scott	Brit.	bqe.	740	June 19	Order	
Saga	4 k	Silversperre	Swed.	bqe.	455	June 10	Wieler & Co.	
San Francisco	4 k	Lemcken	Ger.	sch.	264	June 18	Stiemens & Co.	
Smyrna	2 c	Olsen	Brit.	bqe.	339	June 6	Stiemens & Co.	
Sourabaya Packet	4 k	Verdult	Dutch	bqe.	402	June 14	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
South American	3 c	Knowles	Amer.	sh.	1762	June 8	Russell & Co.	
Staut	3 c	Archibong	Norw.	bqe.	580	June 18	Stiemens & Co.	
Three Brothers	3 c	Kalcke	Brit.	bqe.	367	June 18	18-E-Tye Hong	
Vale of Doon	3 j	Lightbody	Brit.	bqe.	668	June 12	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Vesta	3 j	Rutige	Dutch	bqe.	417	June 9	Siemens & Co.	
Vigilant	1 c	Ross	Amer.	sh.	1800	June 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Zephyr	1 c	Cornford	Brit.	bqe.	800			